to groduce its ultimate effect. The act of 1780 was judy considered, at the time it was passed, as an important measure; but it is observable that the noble principles laid down in the preamble were not carried out in the Act itself. The slaves of the then existing generation were left to wear out their lives in servicule. They had, however, the consolation to know that their children, born after the passage of the Act, would be eventually free. In other States, the process was not widely different. But upon the plan here suggested, the people of any State, sincerely disposed to rid themselves of the evil of Slavery, might accomplish this object without waiting for the slaves to die off, and without divesting their masters of what they claim as their property.

off, and without divesting their masters of what they claim as their property.

A necessary preliminary measure would be the preparation and our milation, among our citizens at large, of a memorial to Congress, soliciting the enactment of a law directed to the object above proposed. The following form is suggested as comprising the substance of such memorial:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"The undersigned, citizens of _______, respectfully sak that provision may be made by law that, whenever, within a certain period of years, any State of this Union, now admitting domestic Slavery, shall decree the emancipation of all slaves and the final extinction of involuntary servitude, except for crime, within her borders, an exact enumeration of said within her borders, an exact enumeration of said slaves shall be made, and for each and every slave so slaves shall be made, and for each and every slave so emanepated there shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to such State, for equitable dis-tribution among the slaveholders, a sum of money to be ascertained as Congress, in its wisdom, may direct."

The subject is not new to our halls of Federal Leg-

sistion. It may possibly not be viewed with much favor for some time to come, but if it could be brough prominently in view, and calmly discussed both in and out of Congress, it might be reasonably hoped that the asperity so generally manifestory by and out of Congress, it might be reasonably hoped that the asperity so generally manifested when questions respecting Slavery are under discussion, might be allayed and a conviction, which the truth certainly surrants, be gradually impressed that the advocates of emancipation are actually truer friends to the interest of the South than the supporters of Siavery. The deleterious consequences of the system are obvious to every candid observer, and the interests of an overwhelming majority, even in the slave States. an overwhelming majority, even in the slave States, are on the side of emancipation. If then the interests of the few, which lie, or are supposed to lie on the side of the permanence of Slavery could be conciliated by the offer of compensation, derived both from the North and the South, we might reasonably hope, at n distant day, to behold the United States of America in practice as well as in name, "the home of the

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

The examination of the alleged fugitives before The examination of the alleged logalives below United States Commissioner Pendery is progressing slowly, and, by our latest accounts, had already occupied three days. Charlotte Armstrong (colored) testified that she had seen Mary, one of the alleged fugitives, four times in Cincinnati, and that she had told her that she could come over when she pleased. Henry Wilson swore that he had seen the young man are all the could be compared to the compared to the could be compared to the could be compared to the Simon on Broadway about two years ago. G. Guilford testified that, in his capacity as reporter, had had a conversation with T. W. Marshall, son of on of the claimants, in which he (Marshall) told him that the of the claimable, in which he Marshall tota him that the fugitives had been to the Ohio side of the river frequently. The conversation took place in the office of the United States Marshal, and a portion of it was heard by that functionary. Eliza McKinney, Joseph Kite, Wm. Alexander and others, testified that they had seen Simon in Cincinnati at various times. At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned, to meet again on Saturday.

The evidence of Mr. Guilford is looked upon as very

The evidence of Mr. Guilford is looked upon as very important, as it so fully impeaches the assertions of young Marshall, son of the claimant of the fugitives. It will be borne in mind that the present examination refers only to the partice claimed by Marshall; after it a concluded the case of those claimed by Gaines will be taken up. Among them is the woman who killed her child. The usual crowd was in attendance when the slaves were put into the jail omnibus, and a spirit of resistance to the officers was manifested. This was partly the result of a large handbill which had been freely circulated through the city, and which closed thus:

"We hope you will not fill the measure of your "We hope you will not fill the measure of your "We hope you will not in the measure of your shame by permitting a woman who deserves IMMORTALITY to be dragged to that slavery the dreads worse than death. Great Gop! what a blot on our nation that men and women should seek in the gallows a refuge from that slavery to which our laws that the constant them!"

lows a refuge from that slavery to which our laws threaten to consign them!"

Meantime four more of Mr. Gaines's slaves have taken advantage of their muster's absence, and are now probably enjoying the sweets of freedom. The matter is thus noticed in The Commercial:

"Eight slaves made their escape from Kentucky night before last, among whom were four more belonging to Mr. Archibald K. Gaines of Boone County, Ky. a claimant in the furtive slave case at present Ky., a claimant in the fugitive slave case at present before United States Commissioner Pendery. They are ere this beyond the reach of a capture."

THE FORWARDERS AND MR. GARDINIER

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856. We, the undersigned Forwarders on the Eric Canal and consignees of property in transitu thereon, do most gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the Hon. C. Gardinier, Commissioner of the Eastern Division, and to his Superintendents, Messrs. Elwood, Boyer, Reed, St. John and Van Valkenburgh, for their untiring and efficient services, both day and night, during the unsuccessful efforts to render navigation possible and for their generous aid in teams and man-power to assist the boats through this frosty portion of the canal in their difficult passages.

We particularly desire to bear our testimony to the elf-sacrificing attention of the Hon. C. Gardinier.

We particularly desire to bear our testamony to the id-sacrificing attention of the Hon. C. Gardinier Commissioner, to whom we are mainly indebted, a we consider we have no claims upon such unusual

It is but just to say that no hinderance from ice was

s but just to say that no hinderance from ice was ienced on any other division.

F. S. LITTLEJOHN, for Old Oswego Line.

N. CHAMBERLAIN, for American Transportation Co. G. W. PATTEN & Co., for Eckford Line.

J. BELL & Co., tor Folion Laksboat Line.

H. H. WOLCOTT & Co., for Union Transportation Co. H. ALLEN & Co., for New York and Miss. Line.

NEAL ABBOTT & Co., for Merchants' Western Line.

J. H. WILGUS, for Newtron and Miss. Line.

NEAL ABBOTT & Co., for Merchants' Western Line.

J. W. McCULLOH, No. 39 Pearl street.

DOWS, 64FITEAU & Co., No. 119 Broad street.

SMITH, MOTT & Co., No. 119 Broad street.

TUTTLE, CUTTING & Co., No. 27 Front street.

WRIGHT, GILLETT & RANSOM, No. 9 South street.

L. KOBERTS & Co., No. 25 South street.

J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 15 South street.

J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 15 South street.

SUDAM, READ & Co., No. 10 South street.

SUDAM, READ & Co., No. 19 South street.

F. P. SAGE, No. 2 South street.

R. F. SAGE, No. 2 South street.

HERRICK & VAN BOSKIRK, No. 121 I RICE, CLAPP & Co., Troy and Western I BROWN & CARY, No. 106 Broad street. F. HARVEY, Oswego and Western Line-H. SMITH, Old Line Steam Tow-boats.

NEW-JERSEY KNOW NOTHING DELE-

A meeting of the Know-Nothing State Council o New-Jersey was held in New-Brunswick on Wednesday, for the purpose of selecting Senatorial Delegates to the Know-Nothing National Council at Philadel phis on the 22d of February. John H. Lyon, Grand President of the Council, presided. The following dele-

John H. Lyon of Hudson.
Joseph W. Allen of Burlington.

The Alternates are-for Mr. Lyon, Charles Merchant of Newark, and Solomon Andrews of Perth Amboy: for for Mr. Allen Thomas H. Dudley of Camden, and Joseph Franklin of Gloucester. The dispute in the First Congressional District was decided in favor of Leander Ott as delegate.

The following is the list of delegates from the Con gressional Districts of New Jersey chosen in January

He Dist. Leander N. Ott. Hild Dist. Issac R. Cornell. Hd Dist. E. H. Grandin. IVth Dist. Ephraim Marsh. Vth Dist. John R. Weeks. Not one of these delegates, it is confidently asserted. are in favor of George Law for President. This, it is said, is partly the result of a transaction involving a theck of \$200, which was given to Mr. Lyon, Presi dent of the State Know-Nothing Council, just pre vious to the meeting of the Council in May last. I was presented to him by Mr. D. A. Baldwin, an agent in the interest of George Law, who remarked at the time to Mr. Lyon that this was to pay his expenses, and they wanted him to use his influence to secur delegates in favor of George Law to go to the Philaselphia Convention held in June last, at which it was spected that if a Presidential candidate was not minated, some action would be had affecting the respect of candidates. Mr. Lyon did not favor the ims of George Lat, and afterward returned the eck to the donor, who then sent it to the State ouncil, asserting that he designed it as a donation to

the fund. An attempt was made at the meeting of the Council in Trenton to supersede Mr. Lyon on this issue; but upon his statement of the case, he was almost unanimously sustained by the State Council at the time; and now again by the choice of Anti-George Law Delegates.

ABOUT THE REFORMED DRUNKARDS OF OUR TOWN AND ELSEWHERE.

The assertion is often made that the Temperam Reformation has done nothing for confirmed drunkands. It is said that their habits are as fixed and unchangeable as the spots of the loopard or the skin of the Ethiopian. That many drunkards apparently reformed have gone back to their old courses, is true, amentably true, but if the facts in "our town" are a ust rule by which to judge, the less the enemies of Ten perance say of these cases the more honorable will it be for them. Our liquor-sellers and liquordrunkers have done to our reformed drunkards what the slave-catchers do to escaped slaves: they seek to kidnap them and bind the chains on them again. We had a case of this kind not long ago which was as exciting as could be selected from slave-catching annals. We had a young mechanic of such extraordinary skill in his business as to furnish him with a great run of customers, who knew that what he did was well and promptly done. His work was widely noted in our region, but he had one infirmity, inherited from a drunken father and greatly aggravated by his own indulgence. He always averred that he was born with the appetite for strong drink, and his averment was a fact. In childhood his father had learned him to drink, and the rude circle in which he moved was a drinking-school. As an apprentice he was restrained but not reformed, and before he was 23 years old he was a confirmed drunkard. He became attached to a young woman of excellent character and industrious and economical habits, but his habit was an insuperable objection in her eyes. He abandoned his cups for her sake, opened a shop, began a thriving business on his own account. In this he was honest, and as he put to interest \$100 after another of his earnings, he became more strongly resolved never to drink again. Meantime, his reformation seemed so thorough, that the young woman consented to be his wife. All went on happily for some years; but during this time his old drinking companions were tempting him to join them, but he loved his family, and his business was prosperous, and he had so long resisted the temptation that he supposed himself safe. He was elected to an office of some importance, and this led him to the taverns. The destroyer was on his track, and suddenly it was rumored that A. B. was having his sprees again. The red eyes and sorrowful looks of his wife showed that it was true. He had been tempted to taste a little. and his old appetite revived into incontrollable energy. The liquor-sellers and their pimps applauded their victim's emancipation from "petticoat govern-ment" and priesteraft. An influential friend induced him to abandon his cups once more, and everything again seemed right. His customers returned, his wife smiled again, and he was happy. I seem even now to see his delighted face and to hear his manly voice, as he was listening to a lecture, on a certain ceession, from that admirable man, Dr. Jewett. And yet the very next day he was entrapped into a tavern and became drunk. He went down with fearful rapidity, but saved his property by deeding it to a friend in trust for his family. This done, he gave himself up with frantic and desperate eagerness. Everybody expected he would die; but by some means he has been led to abandon drink once more, and is again making money at his trade. But the soul-catchers hover about him, and it will be no surprising thing if he falls again. What is true of him is in many respects true of

cores of other reformed drunkards in our town the last twenty-five years. They have been subjected to a running fire every time they ventured in the street, so that they had no chance to try whether or no they could master their diseased appetite for rum.

Occasionally we find a man of such iron resolution as to pass through the ordeal safely. And it is very interesting to look at these men and notice the effects of temperance on their circumstances. There is C. D., who was a desperate drunkard twenty years ago. He was an excellent workman, and when sober a good, provident head of his family; but the greater part of the time he was drunk. He had the delirium remens several times. Once the poor fellow came to he Doctor's distracted with hideous sensations, scared by phantoms, and yet with enough of reason left to know what would allay his miseries. It was in the middle of the night, and he begged for opium. As for property, he had none, and his family was in a very wretched state. At last he signed the pledge, and no temptation as yet has shaken his resolution. He looks even now like a drunkard, so ineffaceable are the traces of his former habit twenty years ago. Since he signed the pledge he has purchased a farm, is out of debt, and has money at interest. His family an interesting one-has enjoyed a good common school education, belong to a religious society, and are reatly respected.

There is E. F. also, who, a few years ago, was abendoned as hopeless, but a noble Temperance man got hold of his feelings, and kindled his hopes. He signed the pledge, and has never broken it, so much as to drink even eider. A new animation now possessed him, and he became a head workman in a large manufactory, in the business of which he had been thoroughly trained, and now he lives in his own house, and nas considerable property besides.

G. H. is a reformed drunkard, and although once a desperate case, holds to the integrity of his pledge with a death-grip. Fifteen years have sufficed to put him in possession of a good farm, which he has paid for by his own labor.

I. K. is a very interesting case. His father was a Revolutionary officer, and commanded a troop of lighthorse, which had a great local notoriety in its day on account of its efficiency. For some months Washington was this man's guest. He was honored after the war with some honorable civil appointments, and was considered one of the higher classes. His son, I. K., was the most joviol and social fellow alive, full of ancdote, quick at repartee, could sing a song, and loved good cheer." He was the favorite in every dashing pree among the blades of town, whose exploits were nown for a long way in every direction. He lived in he days when pure apple jack could be had, and all orts of pure liquor, and though a drunkard at twenty-one, he was a brilliant, vivacious companion at forty. His stories were irresistible as he told them, and his lough was so hearty that it was fon to hear it. He married a young lady every way his superior except in social position, and his family withdrew from im. He went West, and soon gathered a knot of iolly fellows about him there. He was "poor as a church mouse," obtaining a very scanty livelihood for his family during his sober intervals. At last his conscience was awakened, the realities of religion posessed him, and he abandoned his cups. A sine man I never knew. His uninterrupted industry soon procured him a small farm, and yet should one meet him he would say that this man was still a drunkard. There was the rolling, unsteady gait, acquired when drunk and retained when sober, the same motions of the head and winking of the eyes which he had learned o make when "half seas over," and a complexion and redness of eyes the result of hard drinking but which years of temperance had not yet corrected. To the end of life he was a wag, but after his reform no one doubted that he was a good man. And yet on a visit to a neighboring town one day he was asked to drink one glass of cider, which the pledge did not then forbid, and he seemed to become reckless on the instant. Cider was not strong enough, and he became dead drunk on rum. It was only a temporary fall, but he had another some eight or ten years after by drinking what he supposed to be pure water, but in which

ome villain had mixed some coloriess liquor. This

was the last; but up to the time of his death he was

obliged to watch his appetite with the utmost jealousy,

lest the taste should be revived by some indiscretion He died not long since in possession of a competence and universally respected.

In these cases certainly temperance did a noble work, in the face of all the legal temptations as well as illegal of the traffic, and these cases have their counterparts in every town and community where the temperance reformation has taken hold.

In demanding the prohibition of the liquor traffic, many do not sufficiently estimate this fact, that the appetite for rum has become a disease of the physical system, to overcome the force of which the victim needs help as much as a crazy man needs the asylum. In fact, they will drink if liquor can be obtained. have in our eye at this moment two gentlemen in high social position on whom this appetite comes periodically, and they both declare that they cannot resist indulgence if the means are at hand. To let temptation loose on such is to insure their ruin.

A very striking case of this sort of intemperance was related to us by a gentleman acquainted with the facts. A wealthy, intelligent man, who did not drink in society, nor habitually at home, had a room in his mansion in which, as often as three or four times a year, he would gorge himself with liquor. When he found his craving for rum coming on, he would lock himself up in that room until "the sale" was finished. The appearance of this room at the close of one of these sprees was disgustingly filthy. A friend who knew his habits remenstrated with him, but was told that reform was impossible, so irresistible was his craving for rum at certain times. His friend begged him to try. His two sons, fifteen and seventeen years of age, carnestly pressed the appeal. At last the man consented to try, and drawing from his pocket a key, said to his older son: "Here is the key to the liquor-"closet; will you take it and promise me on no condition, and for no violence with which I may threaten you, to give it up when I demand it !" The boy, knowing how furious his father was on these occasions, declined the trust. The father then asked the younger son, a boy of uncommon nerve, the same question, and he promptly replied "I will." For a few weeks things went on smoothly, but one day the father came home at an unusual hour. His manner betokened that his appetite was gnawing and craving. He called his younger son and demanded the key to the liquor closet, but was refused firmly. The refusal maddened him, and seizing some weapon, he sprang at his son. For a mo ment he stood over him with glaring eyes, and insane with rage, but the young hero never quailed. Fixing his firm but tearful eyes on his father, he said: "Father, I promised you that I would not give you that key, no matter what violence you might threaten,

and now you may kill me, but I will never give you that key!" Instantly the weapon dropped from th man's hand, and as he himself expressed it, " the appetite for liquor seemed to abandon me before the "noble firmness of my son." He was reclaimed and never fell. His cure was radical and thorough. And there is many a man with as strong an appetite for rum as this man, but who is not so fortunate as to have the Maine Law so summarily and firmly administered at the right time. Could this outside help only have been at hand, many thousands of drunkards, once apparently reformed, would not be filling dishonored

FUNERAL OF COUNCILMAN DIXON.

The members of the Fire Department are requested to assemble at the Governor's Room (City-Hall) this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to take part in the Funeral ceremonies of our late associate, Robert S. Dixon, appear without banners or trumpets, and with the badge of membership worn on the left breast, shrouded in crape.

The Fire Commissioners, Officers and Trustees of

the Fire Department Fund, and Association of Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend. ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer. Jas. F. WESMAN, Socretary.

At a meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen and Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, held on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, to make the necessary arrangements for the obsequies of the late Conneciman Robert S. Dixon, the following programme wa

ded:

) procession will more from the City Hall at 10 o'clock
this day, Feb. 9, in the following order, viz:

Order of United Americans.

New-York Fire Department.

Hook and Ladder Hook and Ladder

Relatives of the deceased in carriages.
His Hours the Mayor.
Members of the Common General and Heads of Departments,
in carriages.
The City dag will be displayed at haif-must during the day.
The fire alarm bells will be tolled while the procession is

moving. By arde Ch'n Com. Board of Councilu JAMES F. NEWMAN, Ch'n Com. Foremen and Eng.

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Engineers and Foremen convened at the Stuyvesant Institute last Wednesday evening ALFRED CARSON, esq , chief engineer, presided-Mr James F. Wenman, Secretary.

The Chairman then stated that the meeting had been called to make suitable arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of Robert S. Dixon, late a mempuneral ceremonies of Robert S. Dixon, late a member of the Board of Foremen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, who has lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman. A committee from the Board of Councilmen was present, and would explain what action had already been taken by the Councilman Jacob L. Smith of the Second Council District said that the Board of Councilman had a council of the second Council of Co

Councilman Jacob L. Smith of the Second Council District, said that the Board of Councilmen had ap-pointed a committee of five to take charge of the re-mains of Mr. Dixon, and see to their interment. It was the desire of this committee that the Board of Officers should also appoint a committee to act with them. Mr. S. further explained what arrangements had already been made in the premises. Mr. James F. Wenman, of Hose Company No. 5,

Mr. James F. Wenman, of Hose Company No. 5, then offered the following:

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Being in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late associate, Mr. Robert S. Diaon late Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, who, while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman and officer received injunies which has resulted in his death, and B hereas. The respect we entertain for him, demands from us an expression of our feelings to his memory, and sympathy for his sister, the only remaining member of his family, for her irrejarable loss; therefore be it Resolved. That in the suiden calamity which has deprived this Board of one who by his gentleness of manner and kind disposition had endeared him to us by the ties of feliowship, we sit cerely mourn the loss of our beloved associate, who, in the midst of his neefcliness and in the spring-time of life, is thus suddenly stricken down.

ddenly stricken down.

Recoived, That we deeply sympathize with his sister and
Recoived. That we deeply sympathize with his sister and
leads in their bereavement, and commend the mourners for
mediation to the care of Him who "doeth all things well."

Recoived, That we wear the usual being of mourning for thirty

Resolved. That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions extra smitted to his becayed siner, and that they be published. THE TRIBUSE. Herald, Truer, Sunday Leader and Mercury. On being put to vote the preumble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. WERMAN also offered the following resolutions, which were a profit or adjusted by a manufacture vote.

rich were on motion adopted by a manimous vote.

Eroierd, That a Cummittee of three be appointed from this loard to confer with a Committee from the Commit Committee of the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the funcal ased.

That the Board recommend to the various Compan

was in the Department to meet in the Governor's Room, fall on Friday morning at 10 o'clock to take part in the fine-remonies of our late associate, and that they appear with adges of membership, shrouded in crape, were on the The Chairman named as the Committee provided for

by the resolution: Messrs. James F. Wenman, Hose Company No. 5; Robert Wright, Hook and Ladder Company No. 14; and G. Joseph Ruch, Engine Com-

FIRES.

FIRE IN FORSYTH STREET.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, a fire was discov ered in the woodhouse in the cellar of the large tene-ment-house No. 169 Forsyth street. Being discovered at an early mement the flames were extinguished with few pails of water before much damage occurred. This building is five stories high, and in the event of fire in the lower part of the building gaining any great headway, the lives of many of the inmates would no

No clue has yet been obtained to the mysterious disappearance of young Pierce, after the most vigilant search by his friends, sided by the police.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st., Mr. Pelatiah Perit in the chair.

Mr. Morris Ketchum was elected a member of the Chamber, and Mr. John H. Carter, a member of the

Committee of Arbitration. Mr. J. Phillips Phonix presented the following

The undersigned Committee, to whom the subject of a more perfect Reciprocity of Commerce and Navigation between the adjoining British Provinces and the United States has been referred, respectfully report that the project laid before your Committee is intended to remove all commercial rectaining port that the project laid before your Committee is in-tended to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the Canadas and the United States—that is to say: To admit into the re-spective countries the natural productions and manu-factures of both, and to open to their vessels the coast-ing trade on the intervening waters of the two coun-tries all the advantages that now exist between ad-ioning States.

ining States.

By reference to the Revenue Laws of the United States, and particularly that of 1729, it will appear that the exportation of foreign merchandise for the benefit of drawback was confined exclusively to "Exports by Sea," consequently our commercial intercourse with Canada was very limited, and depended the supporting enterprise of persons re-

much upon the smuggling enterprise of persons adding on the frontier of the two countries.

These difficulties prevailed until 1845, when the restrictions on the export of foreign merchandise by land for the benefit of drawback were repealed, and the same facilities given to the exportation of foreig dutiable goods to Canada as if the same were ex ported by sea. By these measures the people of Canada were enabled to receive their foreign merchandise at a much earlier period and with less expense, and to send abroad their surplus produce through the canals and ports of the United States, such more expeditionally explained to advantage

chrough the canals and ports of the United States, much more expeditiously, resulting to the advantage of the commerce of both countries.

The Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to our commercial intercourse with the adjoining British Provinces, was pessed the 5th of June, 1854—and notwithstanding the brief period that has clapsed since that important measure has been adopted, sufficient evidence has been developed to show that the result cannot fail to be greatly advantageous to both countries. While the trade of Canada by the St. Lawrence has been reduced, that with the United States has been greatly angmented—our canals and railroads have been enriched by the transportation of their surplus productions—our neighbors have purchased largely in our markets of domestic manufactures, and our vessels have had the advantage of an increased foreign trade. From a report made to the Canadian Parliament by

From a report made to the Canadian Parliament by the Chairman of their Committee on Trade and Com-merce in May, 1855, it appears, "that the imports of the United State-from Canada, in 1848, amounted the United States from Canada, in 1848, amounted to \$612,672, and in 1854, to \$6,097,204, and the imports into Canada from the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,189,084, showing, darwere \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing, during a period of six years, an increcase in the former of
nearly ten to one, and in the latter, for the same period, of more than two to one." There is also "a
striking increase in foreign importations through the
United States: the imports for Canada direct, passing through under bond in 1854, were £1,336,770.
The amount purchased by Canada in the United
States, under their warehousing rystem, £299,428.
The value of goods purchased in the United States,
on which a duty was paid there, £144,024; the value
of goods not subject to duty in the United States,
£20,606. These figures give the value of our importations from beyond sea through the United
States, at £2,010,825, to which add importations of
their domestic manufactures, £2,835,525, and it

"States, at £2,010,825, to which add importations of their domestic manufactures, £2,835,525, and it would appear that the total imports from the United States into Canada was increased to £4,816,350, and it the exports, £2,604,320, or a grand total of £7,450,—607, Canada currency," equal to \$23,802,680.

These estimates will be sufficiently corroborated. By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1855, (page 326), this most flattering result appears, viz: Export of Foreign Produce to Canada. \$9,350,764 Export of Foreign Produce to Canada. \$1,709,860

Making the value of Experts and Imports growing out of the trude with Canada. \$30,982,653 Excelled only by the trade with Great Britain and

Excelled only by the trade with Great Britain and France.

The tunnage employed in the trade with Canada amounts to 1,776,730 tuns entered and a like number of tuns cleared, and about equally divided between American and British tunnage. The apparently large amount of slipping employed in this trade is no doubt occasioned by the abortness and consequent frequency of these trips from port to port—it however exhibits the importance of the trade, and the propriety of giving to it every possible encouragement.

In the judgment of your Committee the trade with Canada may be greatly extended and made in every respect reciprecal, not only as relates to the interchange of the productions and manufactures of the respective countries, but to the navigation of the adjoining lakes and rivers. The result would be to make free and enlarge the demand for our manufactures and other productions now chargeable with duty in Canada, and facilitate the navigation of the lakes by extending trade vessels of both like advantages in the coasting trade vessels of both like advantages to the coasting on the intervening waters of the two countries. They therefore submit for the consideration of the Chamber the following Memorial to Congress on the subject. f. PHILLIPS PHENIX.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1836, M. H. GRINNELL.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:
The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York most respectfully represents, that a partial reciprocal exchange of the natural productions of the United States and exchange of the instituted productions of the United States and Canadas having been established by their respective Governments, the principle of reciprocity may be extended with mental advantage to the citizens of both countries. Your memorialist therefore prays that Congress will pass an act to remove all duties and restrictions on the importations into the United States of all articles the growth, produce, or manufactures of the Canadas; also to permit all ships and vessels built in Canada to participate on equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and waters intervening between the two countries and for that purpose to open to the free and common use of both all the water communications; coasts and ports on the storesaid intervening fresh waters between the Canadas and the United States—so take leffect whenever the Government of Canada shall pass a law to extend the like privileges to the citizens of the United States—so that vessels of both countries may sugge in the coasting trade on the intervening waters aforesaid on equal terms, and that the intercourse for all purposes of commerce and navigation in the productions and manufactures of the two countries may be placed on the same footing as between two adjoining States.

Mr. Barstow, from the Committee on the Reform of the Usury Laws, reported progress. He had heard from the prominent men of 500 towns in the State, not one of whom favored the Usury Laws as

Mr. Excle presented a preamble and resolutions asking the New-York delegation in Congress to obtain an appropriation for the repairs of the United States warelouses at Staten Island appropriated to the recep-tion and storage of goods from vessels subject to

quarantine, as they are now in a very dilapidated con-intion. Adopted.

A communication from Prof. Felton on the applica-A communication from Prof. Feiton on the app tion of the decimal system to weights and measure

was received and referred to a Committee consisting of Mesers. Lefferts, Kelly and Leary. After some further business had been transacted the Chamber adjourned.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

The adjourned meeting of the residents of Staten Island was held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday morning, and was numerously attended. Mr. Ellis wood presided. He stated that an elaborate ELLISOWOOD presided. He stated that an elaborate report had been prepried by Mr. Daniel Low, in which the whole subject of the affairs of the Ferry Company was thoroughly examined. It was too long to be read at the meeting, but it would be immediately published. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Low are that the boats now in use on the ferry are not only unfit for the purpose, but absolutely unsafe; that the accommodations at the termini of the ferry are totally inadequate; that the boats are not sufficiently equipped for the safety of passengers in case of accident; and that the Company are destinate of any lease authorizing their boats to ply on the ferry.

The following resolutions were adopted:

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That a Committee of five be appointed to take such steps a may be deemed requisite and proper for the formation of a fee ferry between the City of New York and Staten Island.

That Mesers T. B. Satterwaite, Daniel Low, A. J. Hamilin, George Witherspoon, and N. Dane Ellingwood form that curmiffee.

ormatice.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Com appointed at the last meeting to investigate the condition of the Staten Island Ferry, for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties, and he requested to publish

various Irish societies in this city have been making

The meeting then adjourned. St. PATRICK's DAY .- For several weeks past the

preparations to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. Last night a small meeting of delegates was held at Montgemery Hall, for furthering this end. The societies which have agreed to take part in the procession are the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Montgomery Benevolent Society, and the Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE ICE

There was much less ice adrift yesterday than preriously, owing to the rain. At sunset the Rust River was quite clear, except between Hamilton avenue Ferry and Governor's Island, where it is yet fast. Should the present soft weather continue another day or two, we shall be entirely free from it.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PRIOR The United States Mail steamship Union, Captain Adams, from Havre Jan. 16, via Halifax 2d inst, and Newport, R. L. 6th inst., with merchandise and nine teen passengers, arrived at her dock at 3; o'clock yesterday afternoon. She experienced extreme heavy weather during the passage, and was compelled to put into the above places for coal. On entering the slip, head on, she carried away her entire starboard wheel shaft and all.

THE STEAMER BELGIQUE.

There was a rumor in the city, a day or two since. that the new Belgian steamer Belgique, daily expected from Antwerp, was lost at sea. The report came in a postscript of a letter received by a mercantile house in this city from Aix-ia-Chapelle, dated the 16th Janusry, which merely stated that such a rumor had reached there. The Belgique sailed from Plymouth on the 11th January, and the report, doubtless, originsted out of the fact of her having put into that port to stop a leak, as previously reported. She has now been 18 days at sea, and nothing has been heard of her since she left Plymouth. As she is a new screw steamer. and has probably encountered much rough weather, we do not think that any serious apprehensions need yet be entertained of her safety. All of the Atlantic steamers have been delayed. The Union, which arrived yesterday, was twenty-two days out; the Pacific s now in her sixteenth day, and the Persia (if she left on the 26th of January) in her thirteenth day.

EASTERN HARBORS.

New-Haven harbor is frozen over as far as the eye can reach, varying in thickness from six to eighteen inches. The same is true of Bristol harbor, Rhode Island. New-London barbor is frozen over for the first time in a number of years. Teams can pass over from New-London to Groton side with safety. Long Island Sound is frozen over for two miles from Long Island at Oyster Bay and Lloyd's Neck. Cold Spring Bay has been frozen over for some weeks. Providence harbor is open—the ice having been cut through by the ics-boat, and the channel kept clear, EASTERN PROPELLERS.

The propellers Pelican and Westchester, which have been for some ten days fastened in the ice near Sauds's Point, have received orders to cut clear at any cost, and return to New-London for more coal, whence they will come to this city via Sandy Hook. The Osprey and Petrel for Providence, and Wamsutta for New Redford, which left here on Tuesday morning last by the way of Sandy Hook, have arrived out. THE BARK JOHN FARNUM.

The wrecking operations on the bark John Farnum, ashore at Squan, have been suspended for the present.

They will perhaps be resumed when wrecking vessels and materials are more available than at present. FALSE RUMOR.

The supposed ship reported by Capt. Furber of the

Great Western as having been seen ashore to the eastward of Fire Island, and so published in the papers of yesterday, was undoubtedly the bark Echo, stranded some time ago on the beach at Quogue. The underwriters have not yet received information of any other vessel being ashore in that vicinity lately.

any other vessel being ashore in that vicinity lately.

LIGHT-BOAT ADRIFT.

Our correspondent at Clinton, under date of Feb.
6, reports that a vessel is at anchor about two miles
senth of Faikner's Island, which he thinks may be the
Stratford light-boat, which is reported here to have
gone adrift. Our correspondent also reports a foreand-aff schooner, off Clinton, beating to the westward
and the Paintagen avacurant. Large quantities probably a Fairhaven oysterman. Large quantities of ice are floating in the Sound, and it is extremely difficult and dangerous for vessels to navigate along the shore. [New-Haven Journal of yesterday.]

MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

TRIAL OF POLICE JUSTICE BOGART-VER. DICT OF GUILTY. The Court of Sessions met again yesterday, when

Henry L. Clinton, in behalf of Justice Bogart, pro ceeded with the summing up. The ground of the de-fense was substantially that defendant had made a mistake in accepting the bail which he had in the case of Lamb, as all officers were liable to make during a press of business, which at all times was a character stic of the business at the Tombs Police Court. On learning that he had committed an error, the proof went to show that he immediately sought to rectify it by using all exertions to cause the rearrest of Lamb.

The District-Attorney then summed up the case for the prosecution. He contended that Justice Bogart well knew the character of the man Lamb; that he was a pickpecket. He had first fixed his bail at \$1,000, and had then reduced it to \$500. He saw that Lamb in signing the bonds signed a different name to each and he knew, too, that Lamb had several aliases at tached to his name. He made no inquiries as to whether the man offered as surety was responsible, but accepted him with no evidence of his responsibility except his own word.

Judge Capron instructed the Jury as to the law bearing upon the charge, after which the Jury retired. In twenty minutes they returned into Court with a verdiet of Guilty.

THE HOMICIDE AT THE BARKER HOUSE INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER RED-

DING AND A JURY. SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 7. The examination of this case was resumed yester-

day, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, there being a large attendance, as usual. John Quinn was sworn, but he knew nothing bear-

John Quian was sworn, but he knew nothing bearing upon the affair.

Dr. John Blackmore was recalled, and testified to seeing streaks of blood upon the knife produced, which was shown to him on that evening by Officer Cunningham; the blood was dry; blood in small quantities contealed very quickly; he saw a towel with blood on it, which had been taken from behind the counter, and identified it; it was near 10 o'clock when he saw

Dr. Wm. C. Otterson was recalled, and testified to making a superficial examination of the head of deceased, but saw no wounds which could have caused

death. Hannah Barr McGee testified to seeing the affray from the third story of her recidence, No. 1 Union street (opposite), but could not identify any of the

having been with preceding witness on that evening, and saw the scuille; afterward went over and saw the

having been with preceding witness on that evening, and saw the scuffle; afterward weat over and saw the dead man; identified none of the parties.

James Cane, an officer of the Third District Police, testified to first seeing McLaughlin and party at Losee's tavern, near Hamilton Ferry, on that night, afterward in the Barker House, where he saw McLaughlin lying on the floor, stabbed, but not dead yet; examired him and found the gash; raised him partly, and a-ked if he knew who did it; he made an effort to speak, but could not; laid him down, and directed some man to stand by the door and let no one in or out; gave some man iny club and told him to strike the alarm rap; told Geo. W. Barker, who was behind the counter, not to leave or take anything away; several officers came in, and all the parties were arrested and taken to the Station-House; officer Cunningham and myself went behind the bar and searched a little shelf under the counter filled with bottles; Cunningham felt behind the bottles and drew out a knife; the knife produced is the one; it had ont a knife; the knife produced is the one; it had rather more blood on one side than there is now; he showed it to me and I returned it to him, and he then showed it to Dr. Blackmore, who took a rule out of his pocket, and measuring the knife and the cut, said they corresponded, and he had not the least doubt that the wound was made with it not the least doubt that the wound was made with it.
Dr. Elackmore then left, and some time after returned and told me that there had been more blood on the knife, and that it had been wiped on something; he told me to search behind the counter for a towel upon which it might have been wiped; I found the towel behind the bottles from where the knife was taken—about a foot from it; the towel had blood upon it in two or three places; believe the towel produced is the one: I rolled it up in a piece of paper and put it in my pocket; it was damp; gave it to Capt. Vanderveer at the Station-House; the blood on the knife was dry when I saw it, don't think the knife or towel could

have been piaced where they were found without going behind the counter: I handled the deceased before tiking up the kuffe and towel; had wiped my hands on a piece of paper about an hour previously; there was no blood on my hands; did not see blood on any person but deceased.

Geo. F. Williams, a policement of the Third District, testified to seeing the kuife in Officer Cunniceham's hand, and thought it had a streak of blood on it; saw officer Cane wrap up the towel and put it is his pocket.

Owen Cunningham, a policeman of the Third District, testified to searching behind the counter and finding a kuife stowed away on a shelf behind a lot of black bottles, about three feet from the end of the counter toward Union-st.; palled it out of the scabbord and saw blood on it; the blood was fresh counter on it to move it with my fingers. There was a pretty blood upon it; the boarder at the Barker House, testified to seeing the knife, but did not think there was a blood upon it; it looked like rust; it had the care the rearrance then as now.

pearance then as now.

Joseph S. Pendleton was called, and the inquest was adjourned till 2 o'clock this day.

CITY ITEMS.

CONCERT To-NIGHT.-This evening two distinguished artists, Paul Julien and Aug. Goeckel, competently assisted, will give a concert at Niblo's Saloon

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE .- The Whig (Silver-Grev K. N.) General Committee met at Constitution Hall last evening, Mr. Sylvanus Ward presiding. The members of the Committee of 1856 agreed to hold a meeting on Thursday evening next for the purpose of organizing. A committee was appointed to wait upon ex Gov. Hunt to request him to be present at the next meeting and deliver an address. The Committee then a journed, and the Executive Committee met and finished up the business of last year.

HOARD OF ALDERHEN.-In consequence of a delegation of the Aldermen being absent (at Albany) con the Charter business, a quorum could not be procured, and the Board was adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY .- A regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at their r cus in the Bible House, Astor place. The chair was occupied by Henry Ide, esq. Several reports were presented, and among others one by the Marine Agent. No other business was transacted of any pub-

RELIEF FOR THE POOR .- At the present time & number of families would be benefited by having the wood and coal assorted, their cellars and yards arranged, gutters cut, &c.; but they do not know where to find help. Errand boys are also often wanted. A correspondent suggests that if Labor Exchanges were opened at the Police Stations, the public and the poer would be mutually benefited.

The name of the architect of the church in Right

centh street, which took fire from a defect in the fine on Sunday last, was F. Wells, and the name of the builder was John Gallier; the masons were France and Pierson. PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS,-On Monday last S. S. Randall, City Superintendent of Public Schools,

with two assistants, Messrs. Seton and McKeen, con menced the annual examination of the schools of the city, with the Ward School in William street, No. 1. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the want of any previous notice of the examination there was a full attendance, and the classes examined exhibited a commendable proficiency. The first classes

in this school do not go so far as in most other Wards, but examinations were characterized by a good degree of thoroughness. The teachers of this school are, in the boys' depart ment: Wm. W. Smith, Edward A. Walsh, Patrick O. Lemy, Geo. F. Wicks, Margaret T. Griffith, Mary J. Lennon, and Helena Raymond; in the girls depact-ment, Cornelia Honeywell, Mary A. Gilfillan, Mary S.

Adams, Emilie J. Edison, and Jane C. Irvine; in the Primary department, Harriet M. Megie, and Misses Brennan, Mahoney, Baker, and McClelland. On Tuesday the small Ward Schools, No. 25, in Ock street, and No. 27, in Oliver street, were examined These Schools are intermediate between Primary and Ward Schools, and sustained themselves very creditably. The Teachers of No. 25 are: Anna C. O'Donnell,

Catharine M. Fitzgibbou, Elizabeth M. Faye, Anna Goodwin, Elizabeth M. Bemrose, and Harriet T. Watson; of No. 27: Emily B. Sleight, Maria Barrenpohl, Abby B. Martin, Sarah Quin, Eleanor D. Irvine, and Isabella Condon. Yesterday, School No. 26, in James street, under-

went the ordeal. The Primary Department of the School, which has been presided over by Mrs. Reynelds since its organization ten years ago, number about 350 scholars, and all the classes were found to be in excellent order, and quite as far advanced as little children should be. The Girls' Department was also up to the mark; but the boys, owing, it was said, to irregularity of attendance, fell far short of it. They seemed to lack ambition, although they had evidently been subjected to the most rigid discipline. Although this school edifice is in as good condition as it is possisible to put it, it is a gratification to know that it will soon be torn down in the extension of the Bowery. The teachers are: In the Boys' Department-Samuel S. St. John, John Halpin, Miles Laville and Walter K. Ritch. In the Girls' Department-Mary Flanagan, Anna McNeshie, Anna L. O'Donnell and Mar Dougherty. In the Primary Department-Ries Reynolds, Catharine Lynch, Mary J. O'Leary, Rose R. Cronly, Eliza McLaughlin, Margaret C. Canary

To-morrow the large School in Greenwich street will

The examination of School No. 29, in Greenwich street, came off yesterday. This School-building is very extensive, and contains tolerably good accomme datiens for the thousand scholars who attend on an average -999 were present yesterday-but as the number has been increasing considerably for the year past, and as the Boys' Department is now quite full, more room will soon have to be made somewhere. The lower Primary and the Primary Departments were in excellent order, and the babies interested and stiractive. In the Girls' Department were some tolerably good readers; the first class had advanced a little war in Algebra and acquired a very fair knowledge of the imprepricties of fractions. Miss Hathwaite, the graceful Principal, conducted the Musical +x-reises of this Department, and her scholars sang finely. The Boys' Department, and indeed the whole School, will con pere very favorably with Schools where the scholars remain much longer. Mr. Nash has been teaching music here for only three months, but he has already achieved a success. Several songs were sung by the loys in a way which showed that they at least approtiated it thoroughly.

The teachers in the School are: In the lower Pri-

mary Department, Misses Sarah C. Hubie, Josephine M. Hume, Anny B. Butts, Caroline Probst, Ann Dearden, Anne E. Boskerck, Sarah E. Heybeck and Kate Laws. In the Primary Department, Misses Marion Blair, A. M. S. Hathwaite, Maris E. Martin, Elizabath Carman, Mary Oclzner and Ellen Comstock. In the Girls' Department, Misses Harriet A. C. Hath-waite, Ellen A. Preswick, Ellen M. Hackett, Sarah L. Blackburn, and C. Augusta Allen; and in the Boys' Department, Lewis W. Annan, Thos. Fanning, jr., Edward Schwackhofer, Jas. Treanor, and Misses Jose phine Morrison and Elizabeth Wilson,

ASSAULT BY A FEMALE-JEALOUSY THE CAUSE-A MARRIED MAN IN TROUBLE .- A young and preposes ing Englishwoman, named Bridget Halligan, was yesterday arrested by Officer Sullivan of the Lower Police Court, on complaint of John B. Holmes, a surveyor, doing business at No. 147 Broadway, who charges her with having come to his office yesterday morning and stabbed him with a small knife. She was brought before Justice Connolly, to whom she stated that about three years ago, Holmes, pretending that he was unmarried and much attached to her, persuaded her